

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

The Union of yesterday confirmed the report which we gave of the annexed appointments by the President, all of whom entered on their duties yesterday:

JAMES G. BERRY, Postmaster of Washington, in the place of William A. Bradley.
BENJ. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in the place of William E. Bayne.
JOSEPH D. HOOVER, Marshal of the District of Columbia, in the place of Richard Wallach.

Although we must on principle, no less than from respect for official fitness and fidelity, dissent from the propriety of a majority of these removals, yet, according to the anti-republican and unfortunate usage which has grown up in our Government, they were to be regarded as inevitable, we must do the President the justice to say that he has, so far as we are acquainted with the new incumbents, selected competent and estimable citizens for the posts in which they are placed. Of the new Postmaster and the new Commissioner we can speak from personal acquaintance. They have long resided in the city, are identified with its interests, and are highly esteemed as gentlemen and citizens.

TREATY WITH PARAGUAY.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that letters have been received from the Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, in which he states that he has concluded and signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, and that the treaty has been approved and ratified by the competent authorities of that Government. So that it only awaits the approval of the Government of the United States, and the exchange of ratifications, to go into effect.

The details of the treaty will, of course, remain unknown until published by authority; but it is to be presumed that it is of the usual form and substance, as the Representative of our Government would not be authorized to accept any other, and not at all likely to take any which is not perfectly satisfactory.

This treaty is one of very great importance to the commerce of the United States, since it opens to our merchants a country not only the richest and most populous in South America except Brazil, but one which has been heretofore closed against all foreign intercourse whatever; and is therefore in its whole extent an entire and new addition to the commerce of the world.

More than a million of people, scattered over a country larger than New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia together, and which produces in the greater part, if not throughout its whole extent, the richest articles of commerce—tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, &c.—must prove, if not immediately, certainly in a very short time, a very valuable addition to the business of the commercial States, and especially to the United States.

It is a country not adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactures, and must supply itself also from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and enable it so easily to pay for.

This country was one of the first of the South American States which threw off the authority of the mother country. Its geographical position, on the headwaters of the Rio de la Plata, or rather at the head of navigation, and fifteen hundred miles from the Atlantic, has not only secured its independence, but protected it entirely from any attempt at its re-subjugation.

It exchanged the authority of old Spain for the rule of one of the most remarkable men who has performed a part in the government of States during the present century.

For upwards of thirty years the celebrated Dr. FRANCIA continued to maintain his authority by means of a system of the most remorseless tyranny and capricious cruelty of which there is any example in the history of the world. One of the means by which his power was continued unimpaired to the moment of his death was a policy of non-intercourse and isolation as complete and inflexible as that of the Island of Japan. The laws of the country (which were nothing but the edicts of Francia, who united all power in his own person) forbade the entry of any human being into the territory of Paraguay on any pretext whatever. Of the few who by any chance did enter none were permitted to return; a very few did escape, and from their imperfect reports only a few words for half a century had any consciousness of the existence of this Republic, so called.

The talents of Francia, profiting by the perpetual confusion and civil wars of the surrounding provinces, enabled him to protrude so long this singular anomaly. Being himself the strongest power, and standing perfectly aloof from all connections whatever, he was allowed his own way for the third of a century, and died in the full possession and exercise of his power.

After his death the present President Lopez was appointed. Although Lopez is not a tyrant, he has still but very gradually relaxed the system of Francia in respect to foreign intercourse. He has steadily refused to make treaties, though repeatedly solicited thereto, not only by the South American States, but by the European Powers.

Within the last six months he was persuaded to make a treaty with the Argentine Confederation, and now has signed and caused to be ratified one with England, the United States, France, and Sardinia.

All these Powers, acting at one and the same time, and in concert, have at last succeeded in obtaining the same conditions of intercourse and trade.

Our readers already know that Mr. PENDLETON, in conjunction with Mr. SCHENCK, succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. This new treaty with another of the South American nations, concluded by Mr. PENDLETON, justly entitles that gentleman to great credit for his exertions and abilities. All accounts speak in the highest terms of his devotion to the interests of his country, and of the signal success which has attended his efforts to accomplish the objects of his mission. He is still engaged assiduously in further diplomatic matters, which we doubt not will also be successfully terminated.

We are requested by Capt. GODDARD to say that we were incorrect in stating that he resigned the office of Captain of the Auxiliary Guard. It was his intention to resign in July next, but he had not tendered his resignation when he received the Mayor's note of dismissal.

The WHIG DOCTRINE of securing Southern rights, and maintaining Southern equality and independence, by adding to the MATERIAL STRENGTH of the South—by digging canals and building railroads; by encouraging home manufactures; by improving the soil; by increasing the population and wealth of the Southern States—this doctrine, in opposition to abstractions, political resolutions, secession, and nullification, is daily gaining ground among the People.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

FRANCIS CRITCHFIELD ON SHAKESPEARE.—A French writer mentions as a proof of Shakespeare's attention to particulars, his allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail—grete, grete, tout grete."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers supply the details of some late intelligence from Mexico, of which we had a brief telegraphic version a few days ago. The reported "revolution" at Vera Cruz does not appear to have originated in any political movement, or to have grown out of any opposition to President SANTA ANNA, but was the result of the unwillingness of the National Guards to disband. It was more of a mutiny than an insurrection. The particulars of the affair are thus given in the Vera Cruz papers:

On the 17th the order for the incorporation of the National Guards into the corps of the line was received. An early hour the National Guards assembled in the Plaza de Armas, and symptoms of insubordination arose. Soon the streets were filled with soldiers and the conflict began. The Governor, Don Antonio Corona, immediately took possession of the barracks at Concepcion and San Jacinto, and the Hospital, in which about one hundred and fifty regulars were stationed; while the National Guards kept possession of the Public Square, and posted themselves advantageously about the streets. Skirmishing between the two parties was maintained throughout the day, and some were killed and many wounded on either side. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the Supreme Government recognized the services of the National Guard, and had no desire to depreciate them, and that the order of incorporation with the Battalion No. 7 was merely provisional. He called upon the insurgents to lay down their hostile feelings and unite in maintaining the authority of the Government.

This document did not allay the storm. The firing was kept up during the night, was suspended for awhile on the morning of the 18th, and resumed at about 9 o'clock. The National Guards possessed the right of the Square, and had chosen the Puerta Nueva and Fort of San Javier for their headquarters. The Governor was reinforced by a detachment of seventy men from the Castle. Throughout the day the cry of "Send away the 7th Battalion!" was continually raised. The Council assembled and positioned the Governor, but, as his terms included the immediate abandonment of hostilities, the National Guards recommenced firing on the regular troops, and the conflict was prolonged during the remainder of the day.

The Council assembled and positioned the Governor, but, as his terms included the immediate abandonment of hostilities, the National Guards recommenced firing on the regular troops, and the conflict was prolonged during the remainder of the day. On the 19th discord still continued, but the fire had lessened, and they dispersed forthwith. Hardly had this pledge been announced, when a number of the National Guards recommenced firing on the regular troops, and the conflict was prolonged during the remainder of the day. On the 19th discord still continued, but the fire had lessened, and they dispersed forthwith. Hardly had this pledge been announced, when a number of the National Guards recommenced firing on the regular troops, and the conflict was prolonged during the remainder of the day.

The New Orleans "Bee" gives the annexed summary of news from other parts of the Mexican Republic:

The difficulties existing in Tamaulipas have at length terminated. Gen. Woll, having been appointed Commander in Chief of the State, has been effectively quelling the rebellion, and has been effectively quelling the rebellion, and has been effectively quelling the rebellion.

The degree of the 25th April has put twenty-four public journals hors de combat. "The Monitor" is dead; the "Universal" is the Government organ; and the "Siglo," though in opposition, "roars as gently as a sucking lamb."

A decree of the 12th May enumerates the functions of the new Ministry of the Interior. This department will embrace the superintendence of the internal affairs of the Government, the police, prisons, penitentiary, the press, national fairs, places of amusement, &c. The Cabinet is now divided as follows: Foreign relations, justice, justice; ecclesiastical affairs and public education; improvement and commerce; war and navy; finances and public credit. The Ministers are Messrs. ALANAN, BONILLA, LARREA, VELAZQUEZ DE LEON, PORNEL, and HARO Y TAMAYO.

Another decree unites the officers of Governors of States and Commanders-General, investing them, in the absence of the Legislatures, with greatly extended authority, and prohibiting them only from issuing decrees having financial effect, and encroaching upon the functions of the judiciary. With these exceptions their power is nearly unlimited.

Santa Anna has put forth a third decree requiring that the bodies of the Mexicans who fell in the various battles of the American, between the years 1846 and 1848, should be exhumed, and buried in massive monuments to their courage; these monuments are to be erected in the neighborhood of the places where the engagements took place in which they perished. The remains of Gen. Vasquez, who died at Cerro Gordo, are to be deposited in a special tomb in the cemetery of Vera Cruz. All who fell at Molino del Rey and Churubusco are to be considered as having occupied a military rank one degree above that which they held at the time of their death. Lucas Balderas, who was killed at the battle of San Jacinto, is to be considered a colonel of artillery, and his name is to be retained on the roll of his regiment as if he still lived! There is a good deal more of such stuff, but it is not worth the trouble of translation.

The Minister of War has put forth a circular requiring the citizens to give up their arms and ammunition, and to deposit them with the Commander-General. This is another Napoleonic stroke of policy.

The project of a National Bank appears to have been abandoned.

The people of Huasteca have petitioned the Government to be allowed to form themselves into a Territory, with the name of Santa Anna. It is thought their prayer will be rejected.

The circulation of foreign coin is strictly prohibited; all such coin must be sent to the mint for recoinage. For the convenience of the people, the Government has ordered that the District mints be kept open, and that the exchange of money be less than a dollar, for Mexican money of the same value.

The city of Mexico is not altogether tranquil. Several assassinations have occurred, and a number of soldiers have been killed while in conflict with the citizens of the capital. Meanwhile the theatres are in full blast, and are superbly decorated whenever Santa Anna deigns to visit them.

Gen. ALMONTE, Minister to the United States, was to leave Mexico on the 16th, en route for Washington.

The redoubtable personage, General Buenavista de Bonal, and his projected expedition to Sonora, seems to give the Mexican Government a vast amount of trouble. Despatches have been sent to the Governors of that State, of Sinaloa and Lower California, to raise troops and resist the invaders with all the means at their command.

HONORS PAID AT MARSEILLES, IN FRANCE, TO THE MEMORY OF VICE-PRESIDENT KING.

The Flag at the American Consulate in this city is dressed in mourning, and has been hoisted at half-mast for the last three days, in respect to the memory of Mr. KING, Vice President of the United States, recently deceased. The flags of the American shipping in our port have in like manner been hoisted at half-mast.—*Semaphore de Marseille, May 12.*

THE MORMONS IN MICHIGAN.—We learn from a communication in the Detroit Advertiser that serious troubles have arisen between the Mormons and the fishermen on Lake Michigan. It seems that the Mormons have established themselves on an island in the lake, and many depredations on the property of fishermen on the east shore having been attributed to them, there is much exasperation against the Latter-day Saints. A meeting was recently held in Mackinac county, which adopted a series of resolutions, and appointed a vigilance committee to act against the Mormons, who, it is stated by the correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, have control of the tribunals before which the offences charged against them must be tried. Appearances indicate that violence and bloodshed are not very remote.—*Union.*

WALTER TAYLOR, who was convicted at the late Circuit Court, Hartford, (Conn.) of fraud in reference to Penions, has been sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. On four of the indictments found against him no trial was had.

In the vicinity of Lynn, lately, according to the Bay State, a farmer had fifteen fowls killed by lightning. The fowls struck and appeared a popular tree near the coop, but did not, from being struck by lightning. The fowls had been exposed to a hot fire and were badly scorched.

FRANCIS CRITCHFIELD ON SHAKESPEARE.—A French writer mentions as a proof of Shakespeare's attention to particulars, his allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail—grete, grete, tout grete."

FORAYS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FROM THE BROWNSVILLE (TEXAS) FLAG OF MAY 4.
THE FILIBUSTERISM UNMAKED.—Just as we are going to press we learn from a reliable source of another philibuster foray upon Mexico; by a lawless band of misnamed "Liberators." It seems that, on the 20th ultimo a band of some twenty-five "Liberators" headed by a man named Taylor, previously organized in the vicinity of the Rio Grande city, repaired to a settlement or rancho, on this bank of the river, called El Guadalupe, some five miles below the Mexican town of Mier, where they crossed a portion of their band and drove over to this side a large number of horses and mules, which had been quietly gathered together by the accomplices prior to the arrival of the above-named ruffians. After crossing, the robbers sought to make good their retreat by flight with their booty; but justice would be otherwise. The inhabitants of Mier and vicinity assembled, pursued even to this bank, overtook, soundly flogged the desperadoes, and recovered their property. In the hour, however, the life of one of the injured party was sacrificed; a citizen of Mier was killed in the encounter, though the lives of three of the bandits paid the forfeit. We would it had been the extermination of the whole band. We know that a clamorous outcry will be raised by the new party of "Liberators," who, under the hypocritical cry of liberty, would seek to justify their rages like this and that upon Reynolds; but we substantially declare it, in our present condition, as a *cat's paw* of retaliation, and we also know that a large majority of the law-abiding, just-thinking portion of the people of the valley view it as we do. They have sufficiently the acts of these men beyond forgiveness, and condemn the sufferers of Mexico have, in this case, but performed for them a duty that they are determined to perform for themselves. The People here feel their strength, aided by their clear knowledge of right and the protecting arm of their Government, to disperse or exterminate its poisonous nest of vipers; and, while it is the duty of every good citizen to enter earnestly into the work, we call upon our State and Federal authorities in the name of outraged justice to assist them.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The session of the Legislature of Maryland closed on Tuesday evening. A large number of bills were passed on Monday evening and yesterday morning, and a good many rejected. Among the bills rejected by the Senate was the one to exempt the property of the debtor to the amount of \$150 from being taken for his debts. The constitution looked to the Legislature passing some law on the subject, but it seems the two Houses could not agree as to the manner in which the exemption should operate; and so no bill was passed. The whole property of the debtor is therefore still liable, as under the old constitution, for his debts.

The Senate rejected the bill to incorporate the Maryland and Delaware Canal Company. As the title and purpose of this company seems to be something like that of the Ship Canal Company, it has caused a doubt whether it is not the same, and gives rise to fears that the making of the proposed ship canal from the Chesapeake bay to the Delaware bay has thus been defeated. We have pleasure in being able to dismiss all such fears. The company are not the same, and their titles are not exactly the same. The company contemplated by the charter rejected yesterday is the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company, and it proposed to make a canal to run from Elkton, in Maryland, to a river emptying into the Delaware bay. The other company (the charter for which passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is therefore now a law) is called the "Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company," and, as its title imports, is to make a canal through which ships and steamers of the largest class can pass. The canal it is to make is not to run above Sassafras river, and will be twenty-two miles long. So the rejection of the bill yesterday has nothing to do with the proposed ship canal.

[Baltimore Patriot of last night.]

THE FIRE ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, (CANADA). Further accounts from Canada in regard to the destructive conflagration on the Ottawa river state that the area burnt over cannot be less than 2,500 square miles, or about sixty miles in length by forty in breadth! The loss cannot fall short of \$30,000, which for a country in its infancy is immense. The sufferers have, in addition to the loss of their buildings, lost the whole of their wearing apparel, farm stock, agricultural implements, and seed grain, and unless speedy relief be obtained it is feared that famine will be the inevitable result.

The inhabitants of Bytown and Aylmer have already held public meetings, and commenced subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

A letter to the Editor of the Montreal Pilot gives some particulars, as follows:

"As we have seen a strong glow from the west, the destructive element of fire was imminent rapidly, devastating everything in its course, the inhabitants having to use their utmost exertions to save their lives—being obliged in many instances to take refuge in wells, cellars, and other places to secure their lives."

The extent of the loss is as yet unknown; but it is certain that, in the Allumette Island, (fifteen miles in length), one hundred buildings have been destroyed, two churches, and some mills. The townships of Chichester and Sheen, on the north side of the Ottawa, have suffered grievously; the Chalmers Island has suffered to the extent of thirty buildings, including the mills of Louis Brise, Esq., and ten houses the property of the same gentleman. The township of Westmeath, Pembroke, Ross, Bromley, and Wilberforce, on the Upper Canada side, have suffered to a very considerable extent."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We are pleased to notice that our esteemed fellow-townsmen, J. L. HOBBS, Esq., United States Consul at Marseilles, has been elected an honorary Vice President of La Société Universelle pour l'encouragement des Arts et de l'Industrie—a compliment as deserving as it is no doubt flattering to his feelings, as well as to those of his numerous friends in this city."

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—A case involving the responsibility of Telegraph Companies for damages arising from an incorrect transmission of messages was recently adjudicated in the Cleveland (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas:

A message was sent to Messrs. Bowen and McNamee, of New York, from a commercial correspondent in Monroe, Michigan, giving an order for goods, among which "one handsome" shawl. In the transmission of the message over the Lake Erie Telegraph Company's wires "one handsome" was changed into "one hundred," and that number of shawls accordingly sent. The shawls had to be returned to New York, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover charges for freight and for depreciation in value. The Court ruled that telegraph companies, holding themselves out to transmit dispatches correctly, were under obligation to do so, unless prevented by causes over which they had no control; that the defendant was bound to send the message in question correctly; and that if it failed in this duty, whereby damage had occurred to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs must recover. A verdict was accordingly returned for the plaintiffs for one hundred and eighteen dollars.

An important suit, involving the title to the entire town of Brownsville, Texas, has recently been tried and decided by the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. The suit was brought in November, 1851, in the name of JACOB MESSING, for the recovery of the rights and interests upon certain lands situated opposite the city of Matamoros, Mexico, and to the site of the town of Brownsville, Texas. The plaintiff alleged that the whole of these lands, together with Government improvements thereon, were acquired for and on account of plaintiffs, CHARLES STILLMAN and SAMUEL A. BELDEN—Stillman to hold one-half, and the other half to be held by Belden and plaintiff. The plaintiff further alleged that the Stillman and Belden fraudulently sold to Basse & Herd, attorneys at Brownsville, the right and title, as well of themselves as the plaintiff, to the lands in question. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, ordering Basse & Herd to recover all the title they had acquired to the plaintiff in ninety days, or pay him \$24,000 in lieu of the title, and also to pay him \$25,000 damages.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.—The vote in Rockingham county on the question of the subscription to the railroad was, ayes 1,023, noes 818. In honor of the result, a grand railroad jubilee is to be held near the mouth of Brown's Gap, on Saturday, June 4. A free and public meeting of the friends of the railroad will be held at Rockingham and Shenandoah are invited.—*Alex. Gazette.*

FROM SARDINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER." GENOA, MAY 9th, 1853.
The 6th anniversary of the free institutions of this country (Sardinia) was celebrated yesterday throughout the kingdom with unusual manifestation of popular enthusiasm. The grand fête opened in the morning with appropriate religious exercises, which filled the churches, and were followed by military and civic processions, bearing emblematic banners and devices, and performing various evolutions. In the evening every town was illuminated, according to arrangements made for the purpose. At Turin, the capital, three days have been devoted to the jubilee occasion. The King, the Court, both Houses of Parliament, the municipal, military, and civil institutions of the city, and all classes of the people, united cordially in keeping this grand three days' festival. The telegraph reports that the illumination last evening was surpassingly magnificent. The various public edifices appeared to have been converted by the genius of the artist employed to devise and superintend the illuminations into so many burning temples to liberty, bearing on every side, and in all their phases, expressions of the general joy. In this brilliant spectacle the Palace and the two Parliament Houses shone conspicuously above all the rest. After the religious ceremonies of the morning there was a grand review by the King in the Royal square, and various extraordinary equestrian exercises afforded pleasure to some 50,000 people on the Champs de Mars during the afternoon. Fireworks, balls, processions, concerts, &c., will diversify the anniversary rites during the remaining two days of the fête.

The truth is, that liberty is something more than a name here, and the people know how to appreciate it, and to honor its defenders, at the head of whom they place their gallant young King. Surrounded by despots and slaves, and living in the midst of the most affecting scenes of oppression, under the necessity of keeping constant watch over their intrenchments, they have a vivid sense of its value. You in the United States, happily born under free institutions, and enjoying all the blessings of liberty as the common sun and air, with scarcely a fear or care, can know little of the intense joy of an emancipated Italian. To him liberty is a new birth, a resurrection, a resurrection from death.

The Parliament of this kingdom has recently passed a stringent bill against the slave trade and all traffic in men. Vessels engaged in the trade are forfeited, and their owners and men subjected to the severest penalties. All men are declared to be free within the jurisdiction of the country, and its citizens residing in other countries cannot hold or deal in slaves without a loss of all their rights and privileges as citizens of this.

American travellers are now daily returning from their winter quarters at Rome and Naples. Most of them appear to be heartily sick of the social and political evils of life in Italy. In a few days another vessel will be dispatched with specimens of Italian genius and industry for the New York Crystal Palace exposition.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

An intelligent colored citizen of Baltimore has handed to the Baltimore American for perusal a number of private letters received by him from persons who had emigrated from that city to Liberia, and whose character for veracity and rectitude of conduct are well known to their acquaintances here. The writers all concur in speaking very favorably of their adopted country, and express themselves not only satisfied but delighted with the change they have made. They represent the climate as being peculiarly congenial, and the soil as exceedingly fertile, and state that the emigrants from the United States have been generally very successful in securing homes for themselves and acquiring the means of comfortable livelihood. Some one or two instances are spoken of where emigrants have been unfortunate; but this is attributed to causes likely to be met with everywhere, and is not in the least calculated to diminish the force of the statement that the country affords greater facilities and opportunities for the advancement of the colored race than they can hope to enjoy in any other part of the world.

The American extracts from letters written by Asbury F. Johns and Jacob M. Moore, now citizens of Liberia, both of whom are well known in Baltimore, and any statements of theirs we are assured are worthy of fullest consideration. Mr. Johns writes under date of March 16th, 1853:

"Although I do not intend to persuade any man to immigrate here, yet I do say that I would not exchange my position here with that of any colored man in the United States. I love Africa, her children and her people, and cherish a claim kindred with all the children of Ham, dispersed wherever they may be throughout the length and breadth of the earth; yet particularly the people of Liberia are my people; and I desire to live and die in the bosom of their country my interest. We are establishing here, through the providence of God, and under I believe, his especial omni-mercant care and protection, a home and an asylum for the oppressed sons and daughters of Ham, sovereignty and nationality; a distinct and independent nation. * * * In relation to your coming here, I know you can make a good living and be serviceable to the country, and so can any one else who comes here with that determination; but, as I said before, I will solicit no one to come here."

Under date of March 14, 1853, Moore writes as follows:

"Friend Walker: We are all in good health and prosperity. * * * I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income here is nearly \$100 per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get \$42.50 per month, but this does not interfere with my private business." He then alludes to his family and friends, all of whom are spoken of as being in good health and engaged in profitable business. "John Powrie is the only one of the expedition who is not doing well. He is working about by day's work for other people." [The expedition spoken of left here in the barque Liberia Packet in 1851, and numbered upward of sixty persons.] "Police run high here now, as our Presidential election comes off next year. The nominees are: Samuel Benedict for President, E. J. Ray for Vice President; and J. J. Roberts for President. I know me well; come out here and you will never regret it, and come at once. Four six months provision will give you a sufficient start. I only brought \$15 with me, and after eighteen months I am worth some hundreds, clear of all demands."

In relation to the condition of the immigrants the other letters corroborate the statements of Messrs. Johns and Moore, and several of the writers are anxious to have their friends follow them.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madame FEMTZER, dated Surabaya, December 12, 1852, furnished to the London Athenaeum, mentions that she travelled through the greater part of Sumatra, had returned to Java, and was about to depart for the Moluccas, India, and the condition of the country, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madame FEMTZER, dated Surabaya, December 12, 1852, furnished to the London Athenaeum, mentions that she travelled through the greater part of Sumatra, had returned to Java, and was about to depart for the Moluccas, India, and the condition of the country, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madame FEMTZER, dated Surabaya, December 12, 1852, furnished to the London Athenaeum, mentions that she travelled through the greater part of Sumatra, had returned to Java, and was about to depart for the Moluccas, India, and the condition of the country, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madame FEMTZER, dated Surabaya, December 12, 1852, furnished to the London Athenaeum, mentions that she travelled through the greater part of Sumatra, had returned to Java, and was about to depart for the Moluccas, India, and the condition of the country, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

A private letter from the remarkable traveller, Madame FEMTZER, dated Surabaya, December 12, 1852, furnished to the London Athenaeum, mentions that she travelled through the greater part of Sumatra, had returned to Java, and was about to depart for the Moluccas, India, and the condition of the country, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.

WE have looked over with interest the late Havana papers giving an account of the tour of the Captain General, DON VALENTIN CANDEDO, through the most important districts of this island. We are so used to hear from many sources of the bitter hostility that exists between the Government and the people, that we supposed if these representations were true there could not fail to be indications of it on this occasion. No such hostility appeared, however, in a degree to indicate general dissatisfaction. And we refer here not merely to the descriptions of the Havana Journals, which may be supposed to represent the Government interest. Letters written by persons evidently hostile to Spanish rule, though they are differently colored, lead us to the same conclusion, that the Captain General, in his progress, was welcomed by the great body of the people with entire respect and much cordiality. His Excellency appears also to have made good use of his time. It was not a mere tour for show and pleasure. Every where, we observe, he carefully studied the condition of the people, and other public institutions, and studied the wants of the different districts. This is wise statesmanship, and if there was more of such communication between the governors and the governed in Cuba, we should have less of dissatisfaction there, and more of devotion to the country.